

**HOOVER** — From Pg. 1

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## Task Force To Study CIA

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He said he probably was chosen for the job because of his prior contacts with the CIA. He recalled that he headed the United States secret mission to North Africa that paved the way for the Allied invasion of Africa in World War II.

McCarthy announced at the Army-McCarthy hearings June 2 that he was studying alleged "Communist infiltration into the CIA." CIA Director Dulles fired back that McCarthy's "charge that the CIA is penetrated by Communists is false."

McCarthy, who heads the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, said the final verdict must depend on sworn testimony. He asserted Dulles has ordered his men not to testify, and declared it would be up to Congress to decide if CIA officials are "exempt from testifying."

Officials said that Dulles, backed by the White House, took the stand that he could not let McCarthy examine his subordinates in the free-swinging fashion that has marked the Senator's past inquiries.

But some officials have maintained that the CIA—especially because of its necessary secrecy—needs some kind of "watchdog" overseer such as the Joint Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee.

A "national security task force" of the Hoover Commission, when the commission was making its original study of Government reorganization several years ago, suggested the desirability of a congressional "watchdog" committee for the CIA.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) has introduced a bill to provide such a committee of 18 members, to be called the Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. It was co-sponsored by 20 other Senators.

Mansfield told the Senate there has been no congressional check on the Agency since it was set up in 1947 as the Government's top clearing house for intelligence from all over the world. Unless a special committee is set up, Mansfield said, "we have no way of knowing whether we have a fine intelligence service or a very poor one."

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NY HERALD

## Clark to Head Survey TRIBUNE

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# C. I. A. Set-Up To Be Studied By Herbert Hoover's Group

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Former President Herbert Hoover announced today that his Government Reorganization Commission will study the "structure and administration" of the Central Intelligence Agency.

C. I. A. director Allen W. Dulles, who once blocked Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R., Wis., from investigating the agency, immediately issued a statement saying he "welcomed" the announcement. Sen. McCarthy has said the problem of Red infiltration of C. I. A. is one of the worst in government.

Mr. Hoover said Gen. Mark W. Clark, former United States Far Eastern commander, will head a commission task force that will make recommendations on the super-secret C. I. A. and "other kindred foreign activities."

Mr. Hoover said "other personnel of the task force will be announced at a future date." His brief announcement gave no hint of the nature of the forthcoming study of the C. I. A., nor of the reasons for it. The Hoover commission has been delegated by Congress to make a new study of steps to streamline and reorganize the agency's executive branch.

Gen. Clark, who now heads The Citadel, military school in

Charleston, S. C., said he was approached by Mr. Hoover, a "close personal friend," two or three days ago. He said he accepted "because I felt it was so important for the welfare of our country I could not turn it down."

Asked whether the commission inquiry was a move to "beat Sen. McCarthy to the punch," Gen. Clark replied: "I think it has nothing to do with McCarthy at all. It is merely part of the Hoover commission's job of effectively reorganizing agencies of the executive branch of the government."

Gen. Clark said he expects to come here in about two months to confer with Mr. Hoover and then start work. He said his job will be to give guidance to a working committee.

He said he probably was chosen for the job because of his prior contacts with the C. I. A. He recalled that he headed the United States secret mission to North Africa that paved the way for the Allied invasion of Africa in World War II.

Sen. McCarthy announced at the Army-McCarthy hearings June 2 that he was studying alleged "Communist infiltration in the CIA."

Sen. McCarthy, who heads the Senate Permanent Investiga-

Continued on page 15, column 2

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## C. I. A.

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*(continued from page one)*  
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Military experts said that Mr. Dulles, backed by the White House, took the stand that he could not let Sen. McCarthy examine his subordinates in the free-swinging fashion that has marked the Senator's past inquiries.

But some officials have maintained that the C. I. A.—especially because of its necessary

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11 July 1955 (Date)		
TO: Executive Assistant to the Director		
BUILDING Administration	ROOM NO. 221	
REMARKS:  Jack:  Mr. Dulles asked that I return this clipping to him.  LKW		
FROM: Deputy Director (Support)		
BUILDING East	ROOM NO. 124A	EXTENSION 717

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# WASHINGTON

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

## The Vital Role of C. I. A.

WASHINGTON.

If you drew up a list of the ten most influential officials in Washington, his name would probably not even occur to you.

If you looked at a chart of the Federal government and sought to trace the lines of largest authority, his agency would hardly be visible.



Roscoe Drummond

He sits in the Cabinet not by act of Congress, as do most of the other members, but by special direction of the President.

I'm referring to Allen W. Dulles. He administers the least publicized, the least understood but the most vital arm of the United States government, the Central Intelligence Agency. Whether as its director Mr. Dulles does or does not do his job well—overwhelmingly well—very likely determines, more than any other service to the President, whether we are winning or losing the cold war, whether we are or are not making the right judgments toward averting an atomic war.

The Dulles-operated C. I. A. is the intelligence instrument of the National Security Council within which the most important decisions of policy and action are made.

Mr. Dulles makes no policy decisions whatsoever—and nothing could more misleadingly measure the critical and powerful role he plays.

What it is Mr. Dulles' duty to do is to provide the basis—that is, the information, the appraisal, the intelligence estimates—on which the highest policy decisions are made.

If the C. I. A.'s intelligence is inadequate, then American policy will almost inevitably be inadequate.

If there are serious shortcomings in the C. I. A.'s operations and if there are serious blind spots in the C. I. A.'s intelligence estimates—this isn't something that is just regrettable, this is something close to fatal.

All this is why the Gen. Mark Clark task-force study and report on the C. I. A. and the related intelligence agencies of the government, undertaken for the Hoover Commission, cannot be appraised on the same basis as other critiques of other Federal operations.

What I am trying to say is that there is no good having a second-best air force.

I am not suggesting that the C. I. A. operation is second-best; I am only suggesting that just because the C. I. A. gets off relatively lightly, as such government surveys go, from the Clark investigation—indeed gets pretty high marks along with some proposals for reorganization—this is no reason why the C. I. A. or Congress or the public can sit back comfortably amid mutual congratulations.

Gen. Clark's investigation found no foundation for Sen. McCarthy's charges that the C. I. A. was infiltrated with subversives, posed a security risks and said the intelligence agencies were led "by a group which is sincere and dedicated

to the service of the nation." It gave this estimate of Allen Dulles: "Industrious, objective, selfless, enthusiastic and imaginative."

But the task force report and the Hoover Commission concluded that what is good can be made better and needs to be made better. They believe we can get better and fuller information from behind the Iron Curtain; they feel intelligence operations should be "bolder," less diplomatically constricted and that some internal reorganization would help to this end. They advocate a Congressional watchdog committee and suggest that a specially selected, small commission of private citizens should look over the C. I. A. operation periodically.

The C. I. A. has no occasion to be sensitive of this task-force criticism. The praise is substantial and the criticism friendly.

Allen Dulles certainly knows and we all ought to appreciate that the C. I. A. can't afford to be wrong, that it must have the best—not just almost the best—men at its disposal and that the standard for judging its operation must be not just a high "A" but perfection—or something so near to it as to be indistinguishable.

Realistically, the C. I. A. can, perhaps, afford to be wrong once, but it can't afford to be wrong for long and it can't afford to be wrong twice. It is doing a tough job and we have to be tough in judging it.

**The Weather**

Today—Considerable cloudiness and cooler, with highest temperature near 80. Tuesday—Partly cloudy and a little warmer. Sunday temperatures: High, 88 at 1:56 p. m.; low, 72 at 4:35 a. m. (Details on page 16.)

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MONDAY, JULY 5, 1954

WTOP-AM (1500) FM 106

## CIA Study Is Scheduled By Hoover Task Force

**Gen. Clark to Head  
Group Looking Into  
Agency's Structure  
And Administration**

By Lee Nichols  
United Press

Former President Herbert Hoover announced yesterday that his Government Reorganization Commission will study the "structure and administration" of the Central Intelligence Agency.

CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, who once blocked Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) from investigating the Agency, immediately issued a statement saying he "welcomed" the announcement. McCarthy has said the problem of Red infiltration of CIA is one of the worst in Government.

Mr. Hoover said Gen. Mark W. Clark, former U. S. Far Eastern commander, will head a Commission "task force" that will make recommendations on the super-secret CIA and "other kindred foreign activities."

He said "other personnel of

### Probe by McCarthy Would Bring 'Clash'

Big head-on clash with Administration due if McCarthy persists in plan to investigate CIA, writes Roscoe Drummond. Page 9.

the task force will be announced at a future date."

The brief announcement gave no hint of the nature of the forthcoming study of the CIA, nor of the reasons for it. The Hoover Commission has been delegated by Congress to make a new study of steps to streamline and modernize the Federal Executive branch.

Clark, who now heads The Citadel, military school in Charleston, S. C., told the United Press he was approached by Mr. Hoover, a "close personal friend," two or three days ago. He said he accepted "because I felt it was so important for the welfare of our country I could not turn it down."

Asked if the commission inquiry was a move to "beat Senator McCarthy to the punch," Clark replied:

"I think it has nothing to do with McCarthy at all. It is merely part of the Hoover Commission's job of effectively reorganizing agencies of the Executive branch of the Government."

Clark said he expects to come here in about two months to confer with Mr. Hoover and then start work. He said his job will be to give guidance to a working committee, and he probably will meet with the

See HOOVER, Page 2, Col. 3

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

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Telephone LA

## STUDY OF C. I. A. SET BY HOOVER GROUP; CLARK TO HEAD IT

Former Far East Commander  
Denies Attempt to Beat  
McCarthy to the Punch

ALLEN DULLES PLEASED

Task Force Also Will Survey  
'Other Kindred Foreign  
Intelligence Activities'



The New York Times Studio

TO STUDY C. I. A.: Gen. Mark W. Clark, who will head a commission task force that will make recommendations on the Central Intelligence Agency.

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Former President Hoover announced today that a study of the "structure and administration" of the top-secret Central Intelligence Agency would be made.

Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. director, who once blocked Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from investigating the agency, immediately issued a statement saying that he "welcomed" the announcement. Mr. McCarthy has said that the problem of Communist infiltration of the agency is one of the worst in the Government.

Mr. Hoover said that Gen. Mark W. Clark, former Far Eastern Commander, would head a "task force" of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government that would make recommendations on the agency and "other kindred foreign intelligence activities." The former President, who is chairman of the commission, added that "other personnel of the task force will be announced at a future date."

The announcement gave no indication of the nature of the study or the reasons for it. The Hoover Commission has been delegated by Congress to make a new study of steps to modernize the Executive Branch.

General Clark, who now heads The Citadel, military school in Charleston, S. C., said that he was approached by Mr. Hoover, a "close personal friend," two or three days ago. He accepted, he added, "because I felt it was so important for the welfare of our country I could not turn it down."

### Link to McCarthy Denied

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Mr. McCarthy said at the Army-McCarthy hearings June 2 that he was studying alleged "Communist infiltration into the C. I. A." Mr. Dulles, who blocked a McCarthy attempt to investigate the agency last year, replied

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

## STUDY OF C. I. A. SET BY HOOVER GROUP

Continued From Page 1

that the Senator's "charge that the C. I. A. is penetrated by Communists is false."

Mr. McCarthy, who heads the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, said that the final verdict would have to depend on sworn testimony. He asserted that Mr. Dulles had ordered his men not to testify, then declared that it would be up to Congress to decide if the agency officials were "exempt from testifying."

### 'Watchdog' Group Urged

Military experts said that Mr. Dulles, backed by the White House, took the stand that he could not let Mr. McCarthy examine his subordinates in the free-swinging fashion that had marked the Senator's past inquiries.

However, some officials have maintained that the agency, especially because of its necessary secrecy, needed some kind of "watchdog" overseer, such as the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

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